Duties of Attendant

- The attendants attached to school health team assist in carrying the reports and records from school to various places.
- He helps the nurse in transporting the weighing scale and other equipments when and where required.
- · He maintains the cleanliness of school clinics.

Medical Inspection Of school Children

Inspection schedule of school children should be notified in advanced so that parents can send their children for inspection.

Presence of parents help the MO in a successful

Examination giving the confidence to child.

Before examination school health nurse has already

recorded the height weight eye tests.etc.

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MO examine Ear, Nose and Throat resp. system

Chest measurement any deafness usually examined.

MO should also inspect the play grounds, water

storage, there should one toilet for 50 students,

ventilation, class room of the children.

Records

- Planning of medical inspection
- Intimation cards to parents
- Medical inspection card
- Health habit card

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ROLE OF RESEARCH:

- Teaching is sterile with out research. School offers the best opportunities for an observational study.
- A few problems studied in <u>school health set up</u> in <u>karachi</u> / shows interesting findings.

1.DIPHTHERIA:

· D.M.R - For Last 12 Years Was On Increase

2.PARASITES:

- Stool examined for 5,800 samples.
- Mixed pathology 43.9 % parasites of any kind.
- 21 samples showed ascariasis.
- 3) ABSENTEEISM STUDY: 72 % due to Sickness

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After studying the local food habit of the community, the school meal program should be organized with the collaboration of the school teacher as it has be observed that most of the community don't take balance diet so the deficiency of vitamins A and C should be advised by taking the fruits similarly anemic child also advised the iron supplements.

With the co-operation of school teachers and local police the children are given simple instruction regarding the prevention of accidents like lessons about getting into the buses, alighting the bus,

crossing the road.

These instructions should be organized by gathering students teachers and all school staffs not only by presentation but also by showing the movies which help in accidents prevention.

Diseases	Elusion of infected Child	Exclusion of contacts.
Cholera	Until stool is free from v.cholra	5 days from discharge from hospital
Diphtheria	Un-till three throat examinations free from diphtheria bacilli	7 days from contact
Measles	14 days after appearance of rash	21 days from onset of the last case
Chicken pox.	Un-till scabs are off	Not required.
Small pox	Un-till physician declared free from disease.	21 days unless successfully vaccinated
Mumps	Un-till swelling subsides	Not required.
Whooping cough	4 weeks after first whoop	21 days for all except those who had the disease.
Tuberculosis	Exclusion considered only in open cases un-till sputum become -ve	Not required.
Scabies	Not required it treatment in school or family doctor is given	Not required.
Trachoma	Un-till certified as cured	Not required

CAUSES OF SICKNESS IN

- > BOYS:
- · Tonsillitis
- · Bowel disorders
- Res. Diseases like
- · Bronchitis, pneumonia, pharyngitis.
- > GIRLS:
- · P.U.O
- · ENT disorders
- Bowel disorders
- · Dysmenorrheal.
- > TIGATION OF HEIGHT / WEIGHT FOR PRIVATE
- School observation was noted in children of higher socioeconomic group.
- DENTAL CARIES:
- D.M.F. Teeth rate was more than 50 %

Medical inspection.

- 1. Detection & correction of defects
- 2. Nutritional defects / correction. School meal program
- 3. Defects of vision, dental & auditory through hospital by prior appointment
- 4. Follow up service
- 5. Treatment of minor ailments
- 6.C.D.C (Communicable Disease control)
- 7. Detection Of Case Of Communicable
- 8. Informing the parents about students ailments.

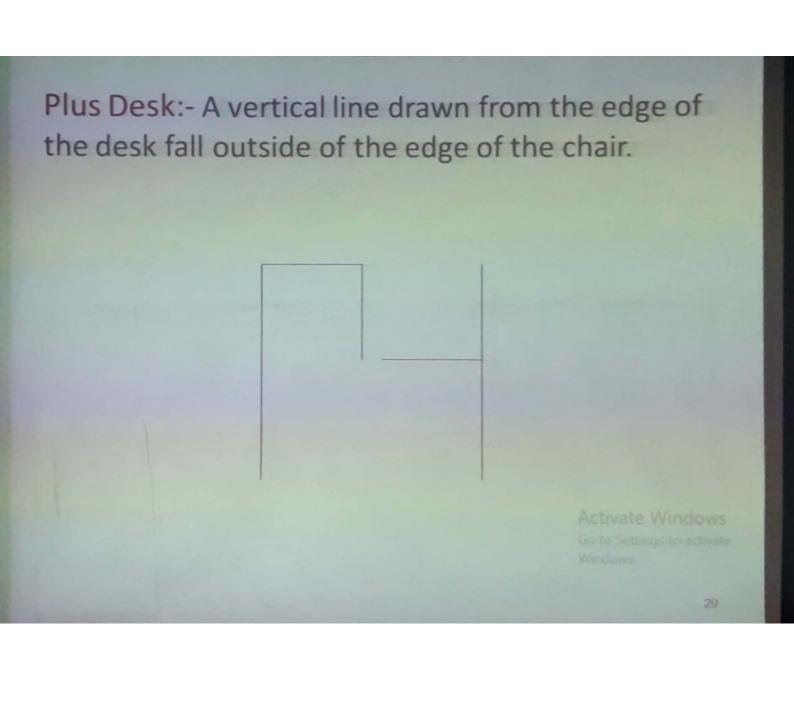
- 9). Environmental sanitation
- 10). Health education
- 11). Accident prevention
- 12). Co-ordination in physical training
- 13). P.T.Meeting
- 14). Referral of abnormal cases to hospital
- 15). Training of teachers
- 16). Action of detection of a case of infectious disease:

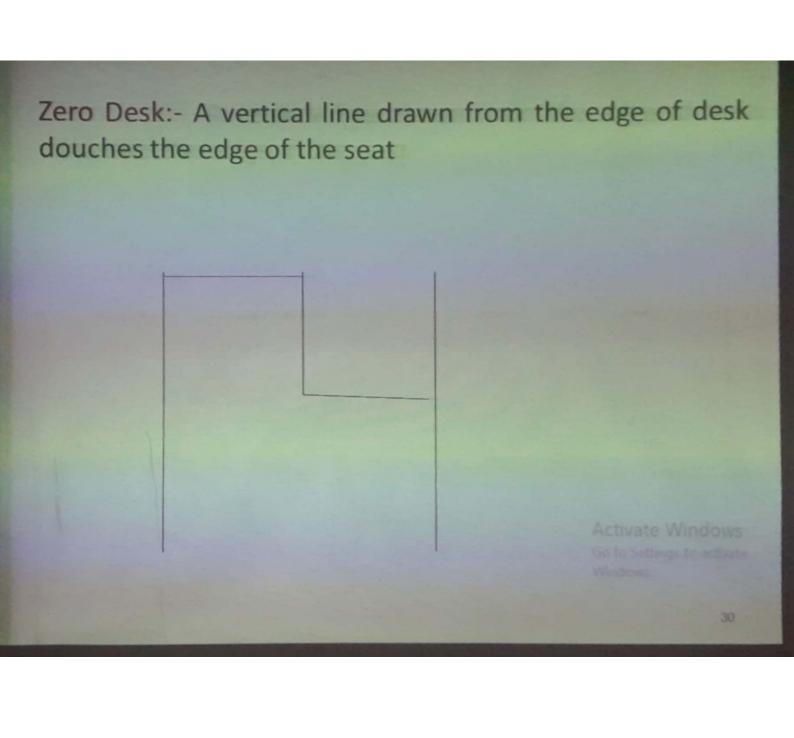
ROLE OF SCHOOL TEACHER

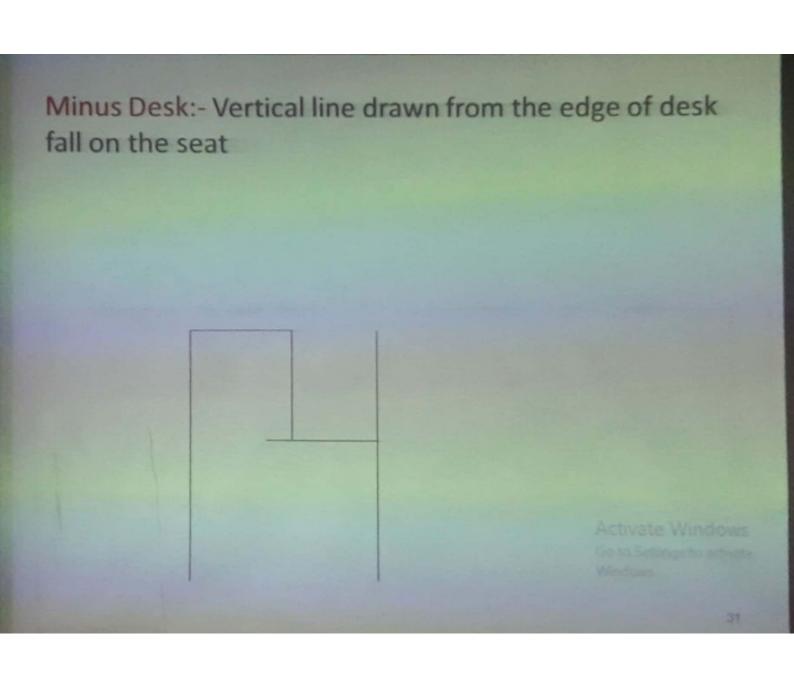
Key role

- Central in position
- First observer
- Grading of students
- In attentiveness
- · Provision of FIRST AID
- · Delivering of lecture in hygiene class

- Either himself vaccination / in absence of M.O.
- Or requests the authorities for vaccinator.
- Reports on health / education to parents
- Supervision of environmental Hygiene
- Demonstration on nutrition
- To attend P.T.M.
- Active participation in school meal service
- Active participation also in physical Training







The recommended desk is Minus or Zero type

because the child may be in the position of erect

with his back so that child may keep a proper

distance from desk to his eyes and postural

deformities like kyphosis and scoliosis may be

prevented.

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- A School Purchased furniture for a new section of class four. After a month the school medical officer noticed that many pupils of this section had complaints of backache and eye strain:
- a) What type of desks has been there in this class? (01)

Answer: Plus type of desk.

a) List 8 objectives of school health services. (04)

- 1) Label the above diagram (03)
- 2) Which type is the best option for Physical Health of Students?
- Key:
- 1) a- Zero (Best)
- b- Minus(Also recommended)
- c- Plus (Not recommended)
- b/c: It Creates:-
- Scoliosis
- Kyphosis
- Eye-strain
- Backache

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